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II. GENERAL INTEREST.
JUNE 20TH - JULY 4TH.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20TH.

The exchange of notes between the French and German Governments on the question of a Security Pact resulted in a marked improvement in their relations.

Fighting occurred on the Moroccan front north of Fez-el-Bali. The tension among tribes north of Wezzan continues.

The Chinese situation shows no improvement. Trade is at a standstill in Shanghai, Canton and Hong-kong, where the strike continues to spread.

The Third Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce was opened in Brussels by the King of the Belgians. Some 700 delegates from 37 countries were present.

A Peruvian Note to the United States Government announced the appointment of Senor Manuel de Freyre y Santander as Peruvian delegate on the Tacna-Arica Plebiscite Commission.

The Rhineland Millenary was celebrated.

MONDAY, JUNE 22ND.

The situation at Hong-kong and Canton became more serious. The Cantonese declared a boycott of British, American and Japanese goods. A "state of emergency" was declared by the Hong-kong Government.

Fighting occurred on the Moroccan front north of Wezzan. A French post north of Fez-el-Bali was blown up.

Supporters of the French Government hope to avert a break-up of the Cartel des Gauches until the Budget for 1925 has been passed.

The Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce held a plenary session under the presidency of M. Maurice Despret, at which the study of the principal sources of economic wealth was discussed.

The Greco-Turkish Agreement (relating to the properties of Turkish subjects in Greece and Greek subjects in Turkey) was signed.

TUESDAY, JUNE 23RD.

At a French Cabinet meeting, it was decided to begin the evacuation of the Ruhr at an early date, i.e. before the date stipulated in the agreement of August, 1924, in order to give Germany proof of the sincere desire of the French Government for a peaceful settlement.

M. Painleve made a statement in the French Chamber on Morocco, designed to placate the Socialists. The latter, however, decided by 62 to 61 votes, to discontinue their support

of the Government of M. Painlevé.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24TH.

In the Commons debate on the Security Pact, Mr. Chamberlain denied that he had pursued a personal policy at Geneva, and stressed the point that only principles were at present under discussion. Opinion in Germany with regard to the proposed Pact is increasingly critical.

The French Government survived the debate on Morocco in the Chamber without losing the support of the Right or of the majority of the Socialists.

An attack on the foreign settlement at Shameen, Canton, was reported to be led by Russians. A detachment of Indian troops was ordered there from Hong-kong, where the First Battalion of the East Surrey Regiment was ordered to stand by for any emergency that might arise.

At the Conference of the International Chamber of Commerce Signor Alberto Pirelli, former member of the Dawes Committee, discussed the German Budget and the difficulty of applying the principle laid down in the Treaty of Versailles - that taxes imposed upon the German citizen should not be less than those borneby by citizens of other countries.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25TH.

Two further notes were addressed to the Diplomatic Body in Peking by the Chinese Foreign Office, in which proposals were put forward as a basis for negotiation on the Shanghai situation. In Hong-kong, the boycott of British goods assumed serious proportions.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech on the Security Pact created a good impression in Paris.

Negotiations were opened between Italy and the United States Government with regard to the repayment of Italy's war debt to the United States.

The Greek Cabinet of M. Mickalakopoulos was overthrown by General Pangalos, supported by all the troops in Athens.

M. Caillaux made known his proposals for meeting the financial situation which will arise on July 1st, when French Treasury Bonds amounting to 3,290,000,000 francs will fall due.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26TH.

The Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations opened its 6th session.

Shops reopened in Shanghai, but few strikers returned to work. The strike continues to spread in Hong-kong. In Peking, despite protests from the British Charge d'Affaires, anti-British posters were displayed.

The Bill embodying M. Caillaux's proposals for overcoming the temporary difficulties of the French Treasury was introduced into the Chamber of Deputies.

The Franco-Spanish Agreement on the subject of naval co-operation between the two Governments for the purpose of the blockade of the Rifi coast was notified to the Powers.

Marshal Pétain arrived in Dusseldorf in connection with the evacuation of the Ruhr.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27TH.

The Bill embodying M. Caillaux's proposals for meeting the immediate difficulties of the French Treasury was passed by both Houses, the Socialists abstaining from voting.

Heavy fighting took place on the eastern section of the Franco-Rifi front in Morocco. An attempt to cut the Fez-Taza road was repulsed.

In China, the Diplomatic Body shows a firm front in dealing with the Peking Government. The Governor of Hong-kong mobilized volunteers and put into force the Peace Preservation Ordinance.

At a Council of Premiers of the Federal States of Germany, held in Berlin, the policy to be pursued with regard to Security Pact negotiations was agreed upon in principle.

The sixth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Versailles was treated as a day of general mourning in Bavaria.

MONDAY, JUNE 29TH.

The transfer of the greater part of the province of Jubaland from Great Britain to Italy took place as arranged under the terms of the Anglo-Italian Treaty of London (July, 1924).

Hong-kong is quieter, and the Government have the situation well in hand. At a meeting of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, it was decided to organize a boycott of British goods.

Negotiations are in progress between General Pangalos, new Prime Minister of Greece, and M. Papanastasiou for the purpose of securing a parliamentary status for the Revolutionary Government.

At a meeting of the Belgian Cabinet under the presidency of Vicomte Poullet, Prime Minister, it was decided to send a mission to Washington to discuss the question of Belgian debts to the United States.

Sheikh Said, leader of the recent Kurdish rising in Turkish Kurdistan, was condemned to death with 40 of his followers.

TUESDAY, JUNE 30TH.

The Franco-Spanish Conference on Morocco which is being held in Madrid, turned its attention to the agreements in regard to contraband by sea and land. The prosecution of the Moroccan campaign depends largely on the results of the Conference.

Negotiations broke down between General Pangalos, head of the revolutionary Greek Government, and M. Papanastasiou.

Vicomte Poullet, in the Belgian Chamber, described the arrangements suggested by the United States Government for the repayment

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1ST.

Conditions in Hong-kong improved, and confidence is returning. The feeling among the non-Chinese community, however, is that the Government may exercise too great leniency towards the strikers.

The Chinese Minister at Washington had a further conversation with Mr. Kellogg, United States Secretary of State, on the "suggestion he is understood to have made." The American Government does not seem prepared to go further than urge the Powers to call a conference to consider the question of extra territoriality.

Abdel Krim appears to be making his chief offensive in the Fez-Taza district. Rifi pressure on the Fez-Taza railway increased.

The lira fell to 143 to the £1, the lowest point yet reached.

A full statement on the Security Pact was made by Herr Stresemann, German Foreign Minister, on the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Reichstag. Proceedings were confidential.

The revolutionary Greek Government received a vote of confidence in the Chamber.

THURSDAY, JULY 2ND.

The Chinese situation took on a more serious aspect. Owing to intimidation from Canton, the Hong-kong strike became worse. British residents in Shanghai were incensed at the omission of a representative of Great Britain on the diplomatic delegation which id to meet the Chinese to discuss the Shanghai outbreak.

Rioting between the French and Spanish communities in Tangier marked the presentation of the merchants' petition to Mendub against the financial burdens imposed by the new Administration.

The Italian Cabinet accepted the resignation of Count Volpi, Governor of Tripoli, who will be succeeded by General De Bono.

Peace conditions to be presented to Abdel Krim are being drafted at the Madrid Conference, though it is doubtful whether the Rifi leader will in any case accept them.

FRIDAY, JULY 3RD.

Conditions in Hong-kong became worse.

The French reply to the British Note on the question of French debts has been forwarded to M. de Fleuriau, French Ambassador in London.

A communiqué issued after the debate of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Reichstag on the Security Pact states that the Cabinet are at one in their views on the Pact, and that a draft reply will be shortly laid before the Cabinet.

II. SPECIAL TOPICS.

1. The Chinese Puzzle - A Possible Solution?

The present serious developments in China have shown conclusively that the present form of administration under which Europeans exist in that country is no longer adequate.

The system of treaties which for the past three quarters of a centrry has gradually grown up around the relations between China and her trading customers has never been revised, but only added to, with the result that many anachronisms and effete regulations have eventuated.

There is much to be said for the view that Article XIX of the Covenant of the League of Nations should be invoked in this case. This article provides that the Assembly may advise the reconsideration by Members of the League of treaties which have become inapplicable, and the consideration of conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world. It must not be supposed that a total abrogation of these treaties is proposed, but merely their revision, in the light of modern diplomatic development, into one comprehensive convention. Such a recommendation would be welcomed from the Sixth Assembly, which meets on September 7th at Geneva.

The attitude of the United States to such a proposal has, however, to be considered, for America has many trading and missionary interests in China. But should America disapprove of League action in such a matter, it would still be within the province of President Coolidge to call an international customs conference for the consideration of the Chinese problem . Such an action would illustrate the willingness of America to assist both China and her fellow Powers. Whatever the remedy, some drastic and speedy revision of the treaties with China grows daily more essential.

2. The Pact.

The House of Commons debate on the Security Pact cast a strong light on the proposed relationship of Great Britain to the rest of the world. It also dispelled the last vestige of doubt lest we already stand committed to a specific European policy, through the vagaries of a Foreign Secretary disarmed by the peaceful atmosphere of Geneva. No treaty, no draft, no shadow of a treaty is yet in

being, and no undertakings have as yet been given. The guarantee that it is proposed we shall give is of a definitely limited nature, and will in no case apply to Germany's Eastern frontiers. The contention of the Opposition that Eastern and Western frontiers cannot in fact be separated, and that, under the proposed pact, we might well be drawn into a war between Poland and Russia emphasised a very real danger, but one that can be countered by an effective Rhineland Pact of Arbitration. The fact is, that unless Great Britain intends to pursue a policy of splendid isolation - and incidentally cease to be a Member of the League - she must take risks, and though, under the proposed Pact, it may be hypothetically possible for us to be drawn into a Russo-Polish war, yet all the signs point to more happy developments. The mere discussion of the Pact has infused a new spirit into Franco-German relations, as was shown by the spontaneous decision of the French Government to withdraw from the Ruhr before they were under obligation to do so. The situation will be further improved if and when Germany becomes a Member of the League, as it is essential she should when becoming a party to the proposed Pact. The atmosphere of mistrust and tension which has prevailed since the Armistice will then be immeasurably lightened, and though we shall have assumed fresh obligations (not so heavy as those which we should have borne under the Protocol) we shall have made possible a new era compared to which the last ten years will seem a nightmare. If the Pact fulfills half the expectations of Mr. Chamberlain and those in power at the Wilhelmstrasse and the Quai d'Orsay, it will lead to an all-round reduction in armaments, a sensible decrease in unemployment, and a revival of trade.

It would be interesting to know more of the attitude of the Dominions towards the proposed Pact. They are, of course, entirely free to pursue their own policies. With the exception of New Zealand, who has expressed a wish to abide by the decision of the British Government, their official attitude is unknown, though press comments on the Pact in Canadian and South African papers were not favourable.

All now depends on the attitude of the German Government. Mr. Chamberlain paid tribute to its courageous and farsighted policy in putting forward the momentous proposals of February last. The next development is in their hands, and will be awaited with intense interest.

3. An International Month.

The month of June has indeed been one of international activity in Europe. In Geneva, a conference of Government representatives met to draw up a convention for the control of the traffic in arms, while up and down the continent, unofficial international organisations have held their annual conferences. Thus, to mention only

a few, there have been international gatherings of agriculturalists at Warsaw, of railway experts in London, of prohibitionists in Edinburgh (surely an ironical meeting-place) and of medical associations and Chambers of Commerce in Brussels.

These conferences are excellent examples of the very real international life, both official and unofficial, which exists in Europe, and in many cases they are made the platform for the utterance of gravely important facts. This was certainly the case at Brussels, when Sir Josiah Stamp, himself a member of the Dawes Committee, discussed the problem of the international transfer of reparation payments, and its connection with Inter-Allied Debts. In view of their relationship, he described the Dawes Plan as "mainly a German-American transaction, Germany being the one surplus exporter as a result of the situation arising from the war, and America the direct or indirect recipient of, perhaps, 60% of the goods transferred." He further warned the world that there is a definite limit to the surplus of exports over imports inherent in international trade, and that such a limit might very well make it more difficult for Germany to produce the required surplus. Also, this surplus might be exported in such a form as to damage the creditor's economic life. These serious possibilities can only be met by a considerable expansion of German exports to world-markets, and by the arrangement between each Allied Government and Germany for the development of deliveries in kind, or services.

Such statements as these, though always of importance when coming from so eminent an economist, have an added international significance when delivered before the assembled representatives of the Chambers of Commerce of Europe, Asia and America. Meetings of this kind go far to prove the definite interdependence of the world both financially, economically and politically.

ERRATA: We regret that in the last issue of the Bulletin, the following error occurred in the article on the Convention for the Traffic in Arms:

> "The vexed question of whether aeroplanes should be included in the list of articles requiring licence was finally settled in the affirmative."

This should read:

> "The vexed question of whether aeroplanes should be included in the list of articles requiring licence was finally settled in the negative, the Conference merely deciding that publicity was essential."

This error was due to the fact that the article was written before the final text of the Convention was obtainable, last minute changes having been made by the Conference.

III. INTERNATIONAL NOTES & NEWS.

1. The attendance at the Paris Exhibition totals 3,654,974 since its opening (May 15th).

2. According to the report of Mr. Parker Gilbert, Agent-General for Reparations, France has received under the Dawes Plan during the eight months from September 1st, 1924 to May 1st, 1925, 267,697,382 gold marks, or more than 1,000,000,000 paper francs. The total German payments for the eight months were 640,010,066 gold marks. Beginning the fifth year, if the Dawes Plan estimates are realized, Germany will make as its "normal" annual payment 2,500,000,000 gold marks, of which 1,500,000,000 would go to France.

3. This year the International Peace Congress is to be held in Paris, from September 1st - 6th, and will probably meet at the Sorbonne. The local arrangements are in the hands of an influential Committee, of which M. C. Richet is the acting president, and M. Le Foyer general secretary. It is stated that the Government is giving its support to the gathering.

The main business of the Congress will be the consideration of the Protocol, which the Assembly of the League of Nations will discuss a few days later. In addition to this important question, the economic relations of nations, and other matters affecting the peace and progress of the world will be on the agenda of the Congress.

4. The seventh International Labour Conference, which was opened on May 19th with Dr. Benes as president, has adopted four conventions. That on the equality of treatment between foreign and native workmen affected by industrial accidents was unanimously adopted. The convention on night work in bakeries was adopted by 81 votes against 26. That on workmen's compensation for industrial accidents was adopted by 85 votes to 8; and that on occupational deseases by 89 votes to 6.

5. The Liberal Summer School which is to be held at Cambridge from July 29th - August 5th has many unique features. Discussions on foreign politics have been arranged, to be followed by the reading of papers by eminent politicians and publicists from France, Italy and Germany. The first of these will be read by Signor Francesco Nitti on "The Renaissance of Liberalism in Europe." Other distinguished thinkers who are to read papers include Dr. Moritz Bonn, Professor of Political Economy in the Berlin College of Commerce, and official advisor to the German Government on Reparations questions, and M. Albert Milhaud, a well

known member of the French Chamber of Deputies, and the leading spokesman on foreign affairs of the Radical Socialist party.

6. Plans for a School of International Relations at Burbank, California, are being made by the President Kleinsmid and the Board of Trustees of the University of Southern California. The School will include the following subdivisions:

(1) An institute of international politics, to be conducted on the lines of the Williamstown Insitute of International Politics, with instructors and delegate students from the nations of the world;

(2) A school of foreign trade.

(3) A school of diplomacy; to prepare young men for consular, commercial and diplomatic work.

(4) A school of International Law.

(5) A school of race relations, whereby groups of foreign students should come to know each other through specific studies of race relations, as well as in friendly contact with each other in the various schools of the university.

(New Student, May, 1925)

IV. LEAGUE OF NATIONS NOTES.

The Ninth Annual Congress of the Federation of League of Nations Societies opens in Warsaw on 5th July. The British League of Nations Union is sending a strong delegation, including Sir Willoughby Dickinson, Sir Walter Napier, the Viscountess Gladstone, Rear-Admiral S.R. Drury-Lowe, Mr. Delisle Burns, Mr. A.E. Zimmern, Sir Arthur Haworth, Bart., and Dr. Maxwell Garnett. Delegates from about twenty-five similar societies in foreign countries will be attending the Conference.

The Polish Government is taking an active interest, and the Municipal Authorities of Warsaw are arranging an official reception.

The Congress will discuss such questions as the Geneva Protocol, the responsibility of States for political crimes committed in their territories, the equitable treatment of foreigners, opium and minorities.

The Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations is at present in session at Geneva. Mr. Ormsby-Gore, British Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Sir Joseph Cook, the Australian High Commissioner, are among the governmental representatives who are reporting to the Commission. Only Class "B" and "C" Mandates are to be discussed at the present session. Class "A" Mandates will probably be dealt with in the Autumn at the next session.

The Commission has received a number of petitions in regard to the proper enforcement of mandate regulations in Palestine, Syria and South West Africa. The question of loans for the development of mandated areas will also be discussed.

(By the courtesy of the League of Nations Union)

V. FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

JULY 5TH	Ninth Assembly of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies.	Warsaw.
JULY 19TH.	Third Session of the Academy of International Law.	The Hague.
JULY 20TH.	Sixth Congress of the International Council of Nurses.	Helsingfors.
JULY 20TH -28TH.	Biennial Congress of the World Federation of Educational Associations.	Edinburgh.
JULY 23RD - AUGUST 22ND.	Fifth Annual Session of the Institute of Politics.	Williamstown U.S.A.
JULY 29TH - AUGUST 5TH.	Liberal Summer School.	Cambridge.
AUGUST 4TH - 12TH.	Fourth Annual European Student Relief Conference.	Geneva.
AUGUST 8TH -14TH.	Annual Congress of the Institute of International Relations.	Geneva.
AUGUST 8TH - 23RD.	Save the Children Fund International Union Summer School.	Geneva.
AUGUST 22ND.- 27TH.	Congress of the Labour and Socialist International.	Marseilles.
AUGUST 24TH - 28TH.	First International Congress on Child Welfare.	Geneva.
SEPTEMBER 1ST - 6TH.	24TH International Peace Congress.	Paris.
SEPTEMBER 7TH.	Opening of the Sixth Assembly.	Geneva.
SEPTEMBER 25TH - 28.	Conference of the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureau.	Oxford.